

The Hong Kong Daily Press

No. 7549

五七百四九號

星期五正月六日

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23RD, 1882.

四千九

號三十二月二英港

[PRICE \$2] PER MONTH.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

February 22, PEKING, British steamer, 954, Drowes, Chinkiang 18th February, General.—SIEMSEN & Co.

February 23, VOLVER, Danish steamer, 972, Heintzelmann, Saigon 17th Feb., Rice.—GEO. L. STEVENS & Co.

February 22, CRUSADER, British str., 642, Rowin, Saigon 16th Feb., Rice.—YUEN & Co.

February 22, YANGTSE, British str., 784, Schultz, Canton 22nd Feb., General.—SIEMSEN & Co.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, FEBRUARY 21ST.

Kung-chi, Chinese str., for Hoitow.

Stentor, British str., for Amoy.

Prussia, German str., for Shanghai.

Adolph, German bark, for Ililo.

DEPARTURES.

February 22, PEKING, British steamer, for Canton.

February 22, HAINAN, British steamer, for Hoitow.

February 22, SUNDIA, British steamer, for Yokohama.

February 22, GLENFRUIN, British steamer, for Shanghai.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.—Per Crusader, str., from Saigon.—S Chiope, Drowes, 18th Feb.

Per Glaeser, str., for Shanghai.—Mr. Wm Meyeruk, 2d European deck.

TO DEPART.—Per Stentor, str., for Shanghai.—1 European and 10 Chinese.

Per Stentor, str., for Shanghai.—2 Europeans and 93 Chinese.

REPORTS.

The British steamer *Peking* reports left Chinkiang on the 18th Feb., weathering on the 19th at am.; had moderate monsoon first part of passage. Later part had fresh monsoon, rainy weather. Arrived at Hongkong on the 22d inst. at 2 p.m.

The British steamer *Crusader* reports left Saigon on the morning of the 18th February, and had light South-easterly winds with fine weather up to the Parcels, thence to port had strong monsoon increasing to a fresh gale with high seas.

FOOCHOW SHIPPING.

February 22, ARRIVALS.—Appia, British str., from Shanghai.

5. Thales, British str., from Hongkong.

5. Swift, H.B.M. gunboat, from Wenchow.

6. Ha-ssan, Chinese str., from Shanghai.

6. Beulah, British str., from Shanghai.

6. Elphinstone, British bark, from Shanghai.

6. Smithing-Mor, British str., from Chelten.

7. Glenroy, British str., from Shanghai.

7. Kuan-ting, Chinese str., from Shanghai.

7. Kuan-ting, British str., from Hongkong.

7. Shaldene, H.B.M. gunboat, from Amoy.

7. Thales, British str., for Hongkong.

7. Tides, British str., from Hongkong.

7. Tides, British str., for Shanghai.

7. Tides, British str., for Amoy.

8. Swift, H.B.M. gunboat, for Shanghai.

8. Swift, H.B.M. gunboat, for Amoy.

9. Ha-ssan, Chinese str., for Amoy.

9. Glenroy, British str., for London.

10. Kwangtung, British str., for Hongkong.

SHANGHAI SHIPPING.

February 22, ARRIVALS.—

6. Wilton, British str., from Hankow.

6. Kiang-tung, Chinese str., from Hankow.

6. Brutus, German str., from Kuchintzou.

6. Tasse, British str., from Hongkong.

6. Hing-ting, Chinese str., from Chelten.

6. Tasse, British str., from Hankow.

7. Nowehwang, British str., from Swatow.

7. Kuan-pian, Chinese str., from Hankow.

7. King-wo, British str., from Hankow.

7. Yangtze, British str., from Hongkong.

7. B. Diamond, Geel, from Burd's Isle.

8. Cathay, British str., from Bombay, &c.

8. Tides, Chinese str., from Amoy.

9. Tides, Chinese str., from Wenchow.

9. Shandong, British str., from Wenchow.

9. Hanyang, British str., from Hankow.

9. Genai Maru, Jan. str., from Japan.

9. See-wo, British str., from Taiwan.

10. Mirmar, British str., from Amoy.

10. Appia, British str., from Foochow.

10. Hidemoto Maru, Jan. str., from Kuchintzou.

10. Hoochow, British str., from Swatow.

10. Hoochow, British str., from Fowshow.

11. Chitai, British str., for Nagasaki.

11. Tides, British str., from Amoy.

11. Kuan-ting, Chinese str., for Amoy.

11. Tides, British str., from Hankow.

11. Tides, British str., from Amoy.

12. Tides, British str., from Amoy.

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NOW ON SALE.

THE CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY
FOR
CHINA, JAPAN, THE PHILIPPINE, SOUTHERN
SETTLEMENTS, COCHIN CHINA, SIAM, &c.
FOR 1882.
With which is incorporated
THE CHINA DIRECTORY.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY,
which is now in its

TWENTIETH YEAR OF PUBLICATION.

has been considerably extended, both in the
Directory proper, and in the Appendix. The
ports of CHUNGKING, WADAWENSTOK, MA-
LACCA, and PENANG, have been added to the
former; whilst the latter includes the NEW
ORDER IN COUNCIL, for the Government of
British Subjects in China and Japan, the Amend-
ed TREATY between RUSSIA and CHINA, the
NEW TREATIES between the UNITED STATES
and CHINA, the NEW TREATY between GER-
MANY and CHINA, a translation of the TREATY
between SPAIN and ANNAM signed in 1850, &c.

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RESIDENTS has been increased by upwards of
1,100 names, and gives reference to over 2,000
NEW RESIDENTS.

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MAP OF THE ISLAND OF HONGKONG,
PLAN OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA,
MAP OF THE COAST OF CHINA,
PLAN OF THE CITY OF CANTON,
PLAN OF THE FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS AT
SHANGHAI.

MAP OF THE TOWN AND ENVIRONS OF
SINGAPORE.

The large Edition contains ONE THOUSAND
pages of printed matter. It is indispensable
in every Merchant's Office in the Far East and
will be found a most valuable accession to those
travelling either on business or pleasure.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY
is published in Two Forms—Complete at \$5; or
with the List of Residents, Port Descriptions
and Directories, Plan of Victoria, Code of Sig-
nals, &c., at \$3.

Orders for Copies may be sent to the Daily
Press Office, where it is published, or to the
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SAN FRANCISCO Mr. P. Parker, 31, Marchants'
NEW YORK Messrs. S. M. Pettigill & Co.
27 Park Row.

Daily Press Office, 5th February, 1882.

JOHN BRINSFORD & SONS' recently
patented SOSTRENNE PIANO is at the
newly-constructed piano-factory, and has
the Highest Distinctions (including the LEON
D'OR and numerous GOLD MEDALS) at all the
principal International Exhibitions. Every piano is
guaranteed for five years. The piano-factory
and the pianos are the U.S. Standard. Agents
Works (Gratton Road, Kentish Town, N.W., London).
Agents Wanted.

NOTICE.

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FAMILY AND DISPENSING
CHEMISTS.

By Appointment to His Excellency the Go-
VERNOR and His Royal Highness the
DUCHESS OF EDINBURGH,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
PERFUMERS.

PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS.
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRYMAN.

AND
AERATED WATER MAKERS,

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REFITTED,
PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the execution of
Orders it is particularly requested that all
business communications be addressed to the
Firm, A. S. WATSON and Co., or

HONGKONG DISPENSARY. [28]

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications or editorial matters should be
addressed to "The Editor," and those on business "The
Manager," and not to individuals by name.

Correspondents are requested to forward their
name and address with communications addressed to the
Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of
good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one
side of the paper only.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not
ordered for a fixed period will be continued until
countermanded.

Our Daily Press.

HONGKONG, FEBRUARY 23RD, 1882.

We have on several occasions drawn attention
to the tendency displayed by the Peking
Government to centralise authority in the
Chinese capital, reducing the power of the
provincial authorities in corresponding ratio.

The establishment of the Imperial Maritime
Customs, the creation of a navy, and the
connection of Shanghai with Tientsin by telegraph,
thus rendering it possible to hold communica-
tion with Canton in two or three days, have all
served to consolidate the authority of the
Imperial Government and to abolish the
absolute power formerly exercised by the provincial
governors. The latter are, however, judging
from some recent reports, in the Peking
Gazette, somewhat inclined to oppose further
invasion of their prerogatives. They have
just made a very vigorous protest against a
proposed reform in the criminal law. "As
that law now stands," says the N. C.
Daily News, "the Governor of a Prefecture
is able to execute criminals at the
place where they have offended, without
further delay, upon their guilt being *strictly*
factually proved. It has been proposed to
"modify this ordinance by delaying the ex-
ecution of a sentence until it has been re-
ferred to the Provincial capital; and the
Gazette has teemed with remonstrances
from the Provincial Governors, all protesting
roundly against the proposed change."
The last memorial of the subject is from
the Governor of Hupeh, who says the same
"arguments as his colleagues" and ends by
expressing his "strong disapprobation" of

the scheme; while the Governor of Shansi
represents that as the pacification of the
"North-west is still incomplete, and the coun-
try in a very unsettled state, it is highly
desirable that crimes of violence should be
visited with instant retribution. Indeed
the entire college of Governors is unani-
mous on the subject, and the Emperor will
"probably be compelled to submit." Should
our contemporary's anticipation turn out
to be correct, and the Central Govern-
ment have to give way, fresh attempts
will, we feel confident, be made, from time

to time, to impose greater checks upon the
provincial rulers. Whether or not this new
policy of centralisation will benefit the
Chinese people it is difficult to decide. It
might prove beneficial were the Peking
Authorities really more just or humane than
the Vicereys. But as this is not the case,
some of the Viceroys prove more corrupt
and tyrannical than others, and in this case
a check upon their oppression might be
usefully interposed, but in most cases
the rule of the Vicereys is as mild and
as equitable as that of the Boards at Peking,
which are often guilty of harshness and
cruelty quite equal to the most arbitrary
exercise of viceregal power. What the Peking
Authorities are most anxious to obtain is an
effective control over the financial administra-
tion of the provinces, in order that they may
compel them to contribute a larger quota to
the Imperial treasury. The needs of the
Imperial Government have grown of late
years, with their expanding ideas of the
military and naval necessities of the Empire,
and they find the scanty contributions from
the provinces, which probably at no time
filled the Imperial exchequer to repletion,
now insufficient to do more than provide for
the wants of the Palace. With the growth
of civilisation and the increase in the means
of communication in China, the autocratic
power of the governors of the eighteen
provinces must inevitably decline, however
jealously they may endeavour to conserve it.

We have to acknowledge receipt of the Cus-
toms Gazette for the last quarter of 1881.

The Attorney-General will move to-day that
Mr. Herbert Mairiway Bally, barrister-at-law,
be admitted to practice in the Supreme Court.

At the Summary Court—tomorrow in cases
in which solicitors are concerned will be taken,
and the court will only sit until twelve o'clock.

"As a customer during the Races we shall
conclude our business on account of such day's
processions together with my local news of in-
terest that may transpire.

The Agents (Messrs. Gibb, Livingstone & Co.)
inform us that the Eastern and Australian
Steamship Company's former steamer left
Port Darwin on the 1st February, and is due
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mission. This treaty came into force in the 4th year of Shitoku (1610). In the 7th year of Immu (1650) the Chinese Ambassador took to Peking a very beautiful woman, who became the sixth concubine of the Chinese Emperor. At her urgent request that a permanent tribute was decreased by one-half, but all the other tributes were obliged to be in force to the present day. However, the Chinese Government not wishing to disturb the harmony existing between itself and Chosen, does not molest that kingdom, but treats courteously those Coreans who frequent the United Traders' Club situated on the western side of the Pekka bridge in Peking; it is an instance, still at Corea, of the Chinese Government's policy of "leaving the Colossal authorities, that is, the Emperor and the Mandarins, to themselves; if the thief should remain unconvicted, under all these circumstances the Coreans seem to think themselves subjects of China."

The Chinese also seem to regard Chosen as their appanage; because when in January, 1877, Mr. Mori, the Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the Chinese Ambassador of Peking, Atsushi, and the Corean Ambassador turned over Corea, the Tung-ki Liang remained; "Chosen is a dependency of China, and is under the control of the department of economics; and although he administration, religion, and laws are left to their own free will, yet the payment of tribute and the attendance of Envoy at the Chinese Court are not used matters of to-day, or even regarded under the present 'Tsing' Dynasty, but have been done through many previous generations, etc., etc."

However, in March that year Japan negotiated with Chosen a friendly treaty, the first article of which prescribes that Corea is an independent country and has powers equal to those of Japan. Notwithstanding this, China still seems to regard the provinces as one of her fiefs, because, after the death of the Emperor, the power of the Emperor of the Pacific was given to the Emperor of China.

On the 1st of the Pacific, the Emperor of China, the Emperor of the Pacific, and the Emperor of the Celestial Kingdom had constant relation with the Celestial Empire since the days of the Chow Dynasty (1123 B.C.).

The circulation of the "Journal of Economic" says the circulation of the "Journal of Economic" is getting more significant than it has ever been known to before.

There are various causes for this stagnation, the principal one being the non-sale of silk. There are about 15,000 bales of Yohohama, 4,000 bales in Tokio; and 2,000 bales in the Oshio district, besides which there are many bales in the said districts, altogether at least 25,000 bales. This represents something like \$20,000,000 being held up in the market, and cannot be sold, and that for the last three years, owing to the high price of rice, the farmers made large profits and spent money for articles which they did not use before, consequently there was a brisk circulation. On the other hand, this year rice fell in price, as other articles did also, and the farmers could not buy these goods, which now remain on the hands of the dealers, which had a great effect on the circulation of silk. There are about 300,000 pieces of rice in the godowns at Fukagawa, but there is no demand.

The new White Star steamer "Arabic" left Liverpool for our port on the 4th instant to take the place of the "Galaxy" on the O. & O. Co.'s line between Hongkong and San Francisco, and the "Coptic" will be cut in May to replace the "Belgic." The relieved steamer goes home for repairs.

His Excellency Li, the newly appointed Chinese Minister to Tsingtao, arrived here in the Chinese corvette Yu Yung, on the 8th instant. On arrival the usual salutes were exchanged.

The correspondent of the "Akoko Shimbun," writes from Corea under date of 30th December last that the conspirators who planned an attempt to murder the King and distinguished members of the Government, were sentenced to death. On the day of sentence, the King, who went down to see them, what made him believe would be killed. On arriving on the spot we found them all placed on a table like legs of wood, their hands and feet being nailed on the table. One man brought a heavy sword, and first chopped off their heads, and then their hands and feet. The bodies were left on the table while the heads were exposed on the highway. Close by stood another with a broadsword, and in a fury that they were not executed for high treason and their remains exposed as a warning to others. Our presence there caused great excitement among the Coreans; they said if the Japanese were killed like these conspirators the country would have enjoyed peace, and called us bad names, but when we approached them they all went away. It is anticipated among Japanese residents that great disturbances will take place in Corea.

We look for the steamer "Betis" which left San Francisco on the 26th ult., or the 15th inst. The O.S.S. "Diamond" should be in to-day with the London mail of 31st December, although I fully expect to see the Oceanic, which left some 48 hours after, arrive before her.

General Stobach, say the Russian papers, has had the honour of presenting to His Majesty the Emperor a remarkable specimen of the Turkoman horse, one of the trophies of the Tukko campaign. The horse is distinguished by a wonderful power of resistance to fatigue and extraordinary swiftness. During the journey from Geok Tep to St. Petersburg it made two successive stages of 80 versts (about 60 miles) each, with a stop at a water-point, and arrived at the capital in the first of them, gallantly 80 versts with General Stobach on his back. It rose in ordinary circumstances at a steady rate of 11 to 12 versts the hour. His Majesty expressed his surprise at the narration of his master, and pleasure at the gift. The capacity of the Turkoman horse possesses been known and is always allotted to travellers. It is, for instance, said to be an unusual accomplishment for him to travel three to four days successively 60 miles a day, and at the end be none the worse for the feat.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.
WEDNESDAY, 22nd February.
OTUM.

Sales of ordinary chests of Pairs at \$395 to \$900, and of school-chests at \$10. Of New and Old Malwa saw at \$600 and \$705, with allowance to over two cutches of the former and to over three cutches of the latter.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—Bank Bills, on demand, \$84; Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight, \$92; Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight, \$98; Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight, \$98; ON PARIS.—Bank Bills, on demand, \$49; Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight, \$51; ON BOMBAY.—Bank Bills, at 3 days' sight, \$204; ON CALCUTTA.—Bank Bills, at 3 days' sight, \$204; ON SHANGHAI.—Bank Bills, at sight, \$72; Private, 30 days' sight, \$72; Shares.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares—\$12 per cent. premium or dividend. Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$1,600 per share. China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—\$1,600 per share. North China Insurance—Tls. 1,175 per share. Yangtze Insurance Association—Tls. 850 per share. Chinese Insurance Company—\$200 per share. On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 145 per share. Canton Insurance Office, Limited—\$85 per share. Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—\$200 per share. China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—\$300 per share. Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—50 per cent. premium. Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—\$24 per share premium. Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—\$32 per share. Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—\$102 per share. China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$170 per share. China Sugar Refining Company (Debentures)—3 per cent. premium. Hongkong Ice Company's Shares—\$130 per share. Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$100 per share.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1874—\$10 Nominal. Chinese Imperial Loan of 1877—\$107 Nominal. Chinese Imperial Loan of 1878—3 per cent. premium. Chinese Imperial Loan of 1881—3 per cent. premium.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(From "Marine Falconer" & Co's Register.)
February 21st.

Temperature—A.M. 62° F. 62° F. 62° F.

Temperature—P.M. 62° F. 62° F. 62° F.

Temperature—1 P.M. 62° F. 62° F. 62° F.

Temperature—2 P.M. 62° F. 62° F. 62° F.

Temperature—3 P.M. 62° F. 62° F. 62° F.

Temperature—4 P.M. 62° F. 62° F. 62° F.

Temperature—5 P.M. 62° F. 62° F. 62° F.

Temperature—6 P.M. 62° F. 62° F. 62° F.

Temperature—7 P.M. 62° F. 62° F. 62° F.

Temperature—8 P.M. 62° F. 62° F. 62° F.

Temperature—9 P.M. 62° F. 62° F. 62° F.

Temperature—10 P.M. 62° F. 62° F. 62° F.

Temperature—11 P.M. 62° F. 62° F. 62° F.

Temperature—12 M. 62° F. 62° F. 62° F.

Temperature—1 A.M. 62° F. 62° F. 62° F.

Temperature—2 A.M. 62° F. 62° F. 62° F.

Temperature—3 A.M. 62° F. 62° F. 62° F.

Temperature—4 A.M. 62° F. 62° F. 62° F.

Temperature—5 A.M. 62° F. 62° F. 62° F.

Temperature—6 A.M. 62° F. 62° F. 62° F.

Temperature—7 A.M. 62° F. 62° F. 62° F.

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Temperature—3 A.M. 62° F. 62° F. 62° F.

Temperature—4 A.M. 62° F. 62° F. 62° F.

